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Description of a new species of *Crossidius* LeConte
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Trachyderini)
from Texas

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Description of a new species of *Crossidius* LeConte
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Trachyderini)
from Texas

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Abstract. *Crossidius wappesi* Skillman, **new species** (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is described from Presidio County, Texas, USA.

Key words. Longhorn beetles, Presidio County, USA.

Resumen. Se describe *Crossidius wappesi* Skillman, **especie nuevo** (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) de Presidio County, Texas, USA

Palabras clave. Longicórneos, Presidio County, EE.UU.

ZooBank registration. urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:850D5F00-5105-47E7-B6BF-3DF461B847A6

Introduction

I discovered a new species of *Crossidius* LeConte (Cerambycinae) in the fall of 2018 while collecting with Jim Wappes in Presidio County, Texas. Additional specimens were collected at the same location in 2019 by Jim Wappes and Kenneth Kuckartz.

This large, predominately western trachyderine genus presently contains 17 species and 37 subspecies (Bezark 2022). It should be noted that in the study of the genus by Linsley and Chemsak (1961), numerous populations, known from short series, were mentioned, given short descriptions and left nameless. It is possible that a study utilizing DNA could result in a better understanding of the genus.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS Rebel T7 DSLR camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5× macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Specimens studied are deposited in the following Collections:

ACMT American Coleoptera Museum (James E. Wappes) now at FSCA, Gainesville, Florida, USA

DHCO Daniel Heffern Collection, Houston, Texas, USA

EMEC Essig Museum of Entomology (University of California), Berkely, California, USA

FSCA Florida Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA

FWSC Frederick W. Skillman Collection, Phoenix, Arizona, USA

MZSP Museu de Zoologia da Universidad de São Paulo, SP, BRAZIL

RFMC Roy F. Morris Collection, Lakeland, Florida, USA

RFTC Robert H. Turnbow Collection, Enterprise, Alabama, USA

TAMU Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA

Systematics

Crossidius wappesi Skillman, new species

(Figures 1–5)

Description. **Holotype male** (Fig. 1–2, 5): Length 10.5–16 mm, elongate, parallel-sided, robust; head, legs, and antenna dark red-brown almost black; pronotum, thorax and abdomen rufo-testaceous; elytra testaceous. **Head** with pale blonde pubescence partially obscuring punctuation which is contiguous and variable in size, all punctuation smaller than that of pronotal disc. **Antenna** 11 segmented, long, extending three segments beyond elytral apex, dark red-brown becoming lighter towards apex; pubescence pale, short, recumbent, segments 3–5 densely pubescent on lateral surfaces, shining and very sparsely pubescent on dorsal and ventral surfaces; segments 6–11 densely pubescent throughout; last segment slightly flattened, curved inward, terminus shiny, most specimens with an indented ring $\frac{1}{3}$ from apex that looks to be the possible fusion of two antennomers. **Pronotum** rufo-testaceous, shiny, margined with dark red-brown at apex and base; cylindrical, swollen, rounded at sides with a small, blunt, lateral tubercle; disc with 5 vague tubercles, (2 just before midline, 1 medially and 2 just before base, situated lateral to anterior pair) that are often darker than surrounding area; punctuation contiguous, smaller than that of elytral base; erect and semi-erect pale pubescence moderate, not obscuring surface, ending at posterior margin of pronotum. **Prosternum** swollen at sides; punctuation contiguous; erect and semi-erect pale pubescence moderate, not obscuring surface. **Metasternum** finely punctate, densely pubescent. **Scutellar shield** dark, indented medially, lateral edges elevated, small indentation before acute apex, pubescence long, sparse not obscuring surface. **Elytra** length 2.2 times width of both elytra at the humeri; testaceous with suture margin dark red-brown to basal $\frac{1}{4}$, often slightly expanded; surface moderately coarsely, densely punctate, becoming denser apically; pubescence short, blonde, sparse, recumbent, becoming semi-erect at basal $\frac{1}{4}$, not obscuring surface; apices truncate, inner angle usually dentate. **Legs** coarsely punctate thinly clothed with pale hairs, not obscuring surface. **Abdomen** densely pubescent and micro-punctate; pubescence consisting of recumbent and semi-erect hairs that partially obscure surface.

Female (Fig. 3–4) Length 10.5–16 mm form similar to male except as noted. Black sutural band on apical $\frac{3}{4}$ covering about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the width of the elytra over apical $\frac{1}{3}$ then narrowing anteriorly to suture at basal $\frac{1}{4}$; elytral punctures of similar size but, more widely separated, pubescence somewhat longer, humeri sometimes black; **Antenna** 11 segmented, entirely dark red-brown, barely reaching apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of body, pubescence very fine, darker than male, segments 7–10 somewhat serrate.

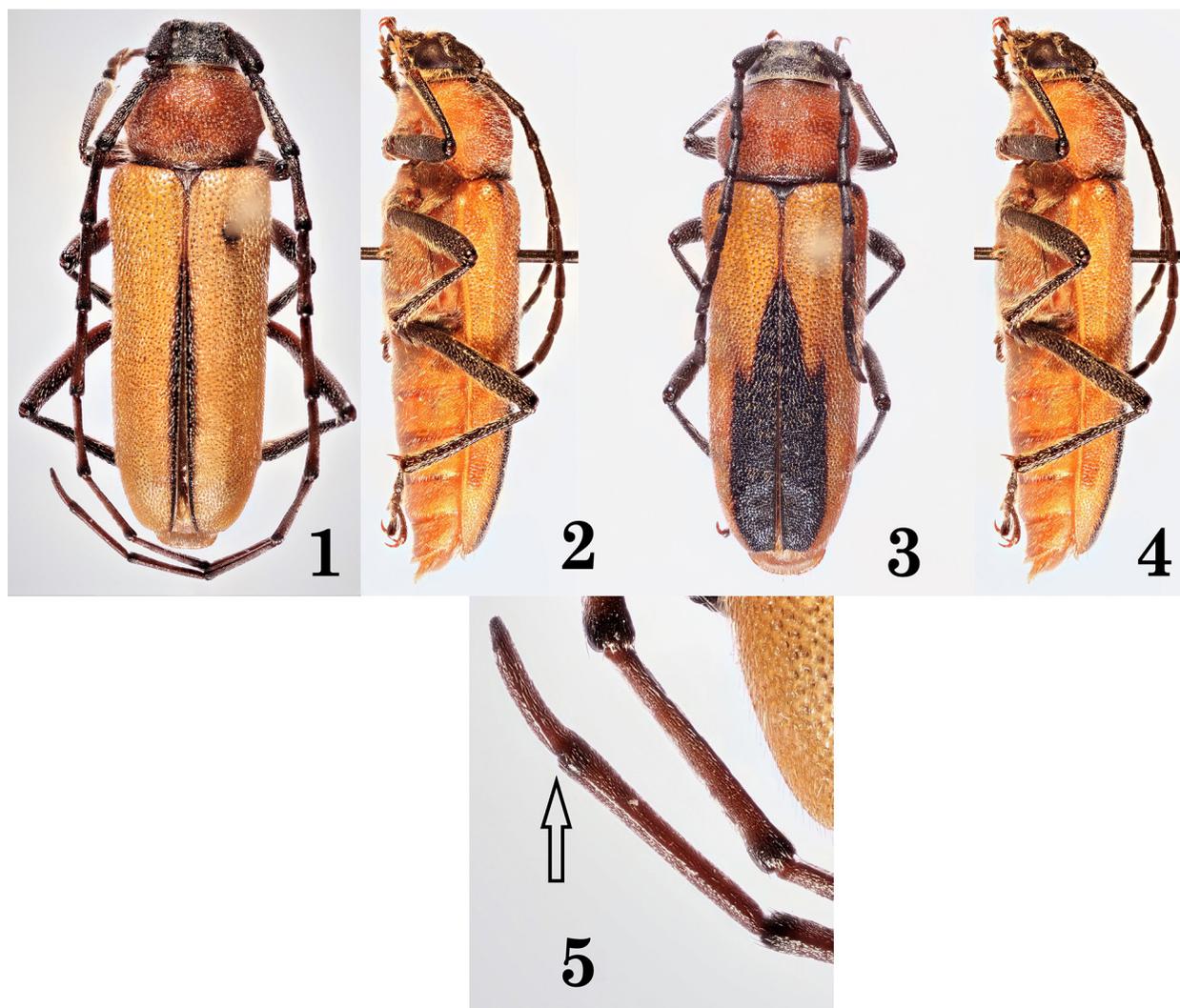
Diagnosis. *Crossidius wappesi* drops out at couplet 14 in Linsley and Chemsak's key to the species of *Crossidius* (Linsley and Chemsak 1961). This couplet contains two species: *Crossidius hurdi*, Chemsak and Linsley, 1959 and *Crossidius pulchellus*, LeConte, 1861. *Crossidius wappesi* is readily separated from these two species by having the pronotum rufo-testaceous not black as in both *Crossidius hurdi* and *Crossidius pulchellus*. Additionally, both *Crossidius hurdi* and *Crossidius pulchellus* have black antennae while those of *Crossidius wappesi* are dark red-brown.

Type material. Holotype male labeled: USA: TX: Presidio Co., SR170, 3mi W. Ruidosa, 6-X-2018, Skillman & Wappes, ex flowers of *Chrysothamnus* ssp. It is deposited in the FSCA.

Paratypes: 83 males and 19 females. **Texas:** Same data as holotype (8m, 2f – FWSC; 1m, 1f – SWLC; 1m, 1f – RFTC; 1m, 1f – DHCO), Presidio Co., Hwy 170, 7–12 mi W, Ruidosa, 6-X-2018, Skillman & Wappes, ex flowers of *Chrysothamnus* sp. (4m – FWSC), Presidio Co., Hwy 170, 3–6 mi W, Ruidosa 6 Oct. 2018, Wappes & Skillman, ex flowers of *Chrysothamnus* spp. (41m, 6f – ACMT/FSCA; 1m, 1f – RFMC; 1m, 1f – MZSP), Presidio Co., Hwy 170, 3–6 mi W, Ruidosa 19.X.2019, Wappes & Kuckartz, ex flowers of *Chrysothamnus* spp. (23m, 4f – ACMT/FSCA; 1m, 1f – TAMU; 1m, 1f – EMEC)

Etymology. I take great pleasure in naming this new species in memory of James Earl Wappes, good friend, teacher, identifier, traveling companion and camping buddy. He finally got some work out of me!

Remarks. The new species was found on flowers of a *Chrysothamnus* sp. growing by Hwy. 170 along a dip in the road where storm run-off was apt to flow. Other plants were found in similar circumstance. This area is frequently within sight of the Rio Grande and the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. I would expect to find this new species, in suitable habitat, on the Mexico side of the Rio Grande.



Figures 1–5. *Crossidius wappesi*. 1) Holotype male dorsal habitus. 2) Holotype male lateral habitus. 3) Female dorsal habitus. 4) Female lateral habitus. 5) Holotype male terminal antennal segment showing indented ring.

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